

TOTAL SOLAR IRRADIANCE (TSI) VARIABILITY: 1978-2002

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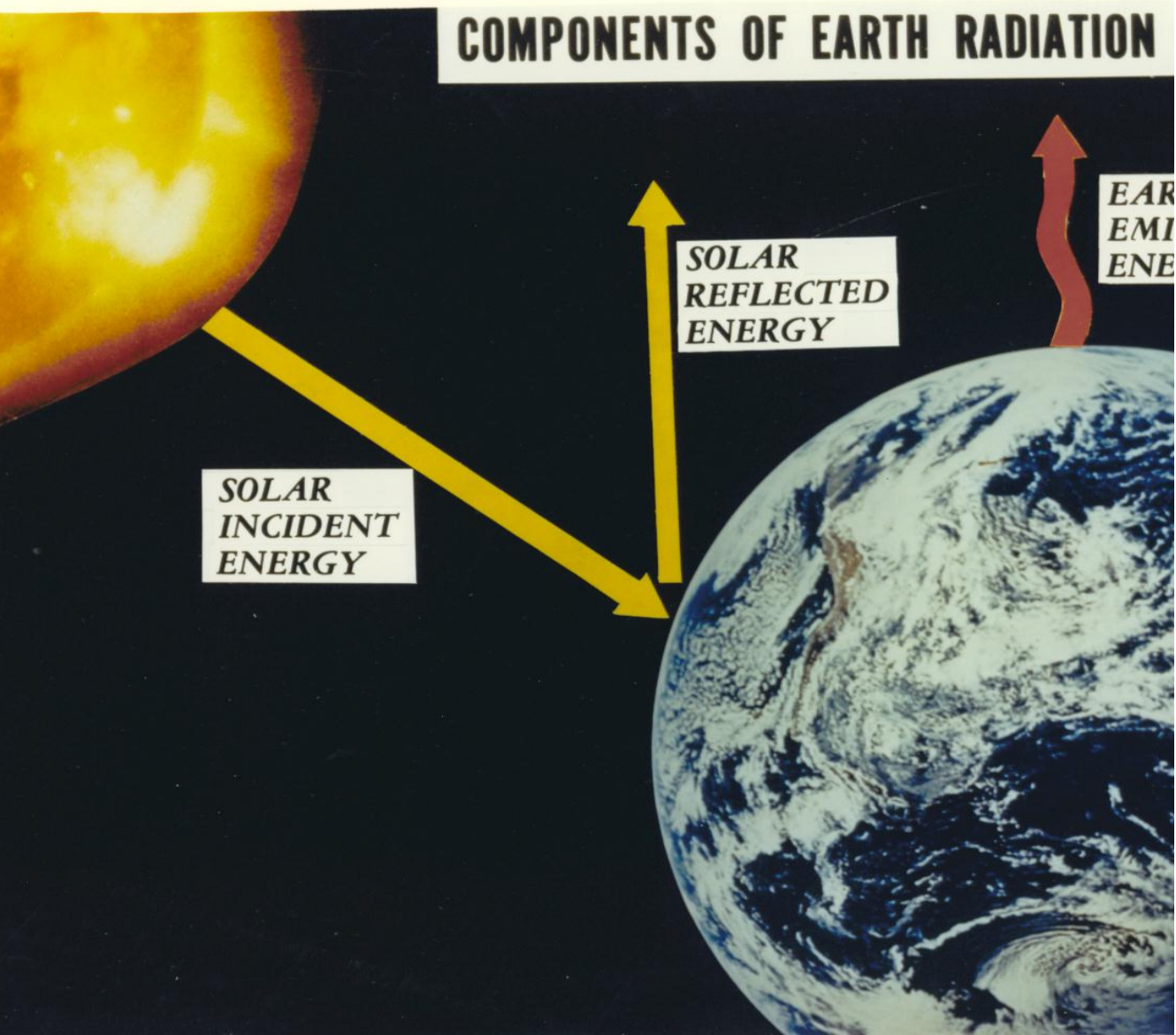
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L-81-11.178

COMPONENTS OF EARTH RADIATION



SUMMARY

1365 Wm⁻² IS MEAN VALUE OF TSI DURING PERIODS OF MINIMUM SOLAR MAGNETIC ACTIVITY.

0.4 Wm⁻² [0.1 %] IS THE MAGNITUDE OF THE 11-YEAR SUNSPOT CYCLE], LONG-TERM TSI VARIABILITY COMPONENT.

4-YEAR DATA BASE OF TSI MEASUREMENTS DOES NOT SUGGEST THE PRESENT OF ANY ADDITIONAL LONG-TERM TSI COMPONENTS.

**1365 Wm⁻² APPEARS
TO BE THE BEST
VALUE OF TSI
DURING PERIODS OF
MINIMUM SOLAR
MAGNETIC ACTIVITY.**

**1.4 Wm⁻² [0.1 %] IS THE MAGNITUDE
OF THE 11-YEAR SUNSPOT CYCLE],
LONG-TERM TSI VARIABILITY
COMPONENT.**

**24-YEAR DATA BASE OF TSI
MEASUREMENTS DOES NOT
SUGGEST THE PRESENT OF ANY
ADDITIONAL LONG-TERM TSI
COMPONENTS.**

OUTLINE

DESCRIPTIONS OF MECHANISMS OF TSI VARIABILITY

TSI CHARACTERIZATIONS USING SOLAR MAGNETIC INDICES.

PRESENTATION OF LONG-TERM SPACECRAFT TSI DATA SETS.

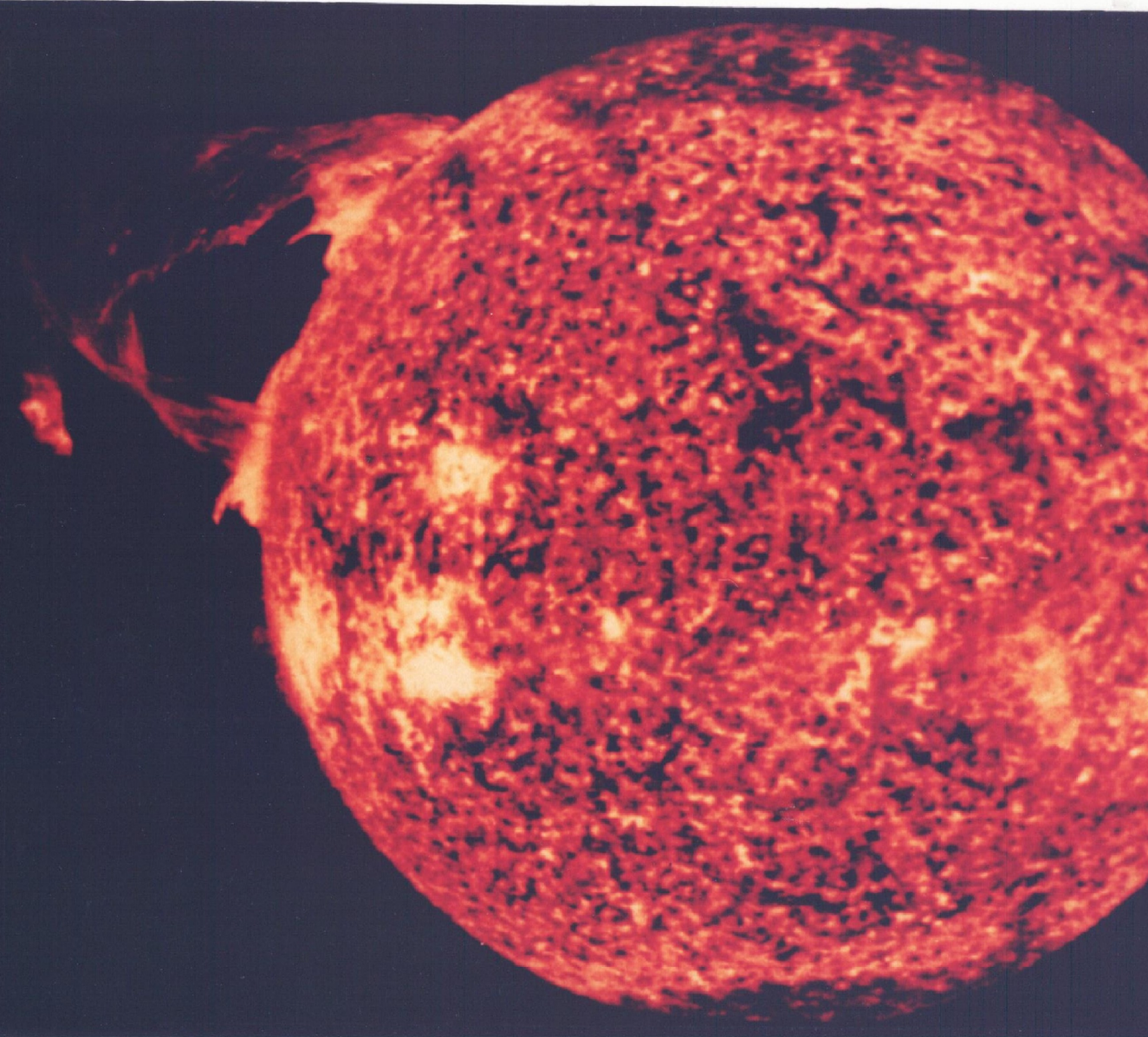
ANALYSES OF TSI DATA SETS.

DESCRIPTIONS OF MECHANISMS OF TSI VARIABILITY.

LONG-TERM, TSI BRIGHTENING
IS ATTRIBUTED TO FACULAE.

SHORT-TERM, TSI DARKENING
IS ASSOCIATED WITH
SUNSPOTS.

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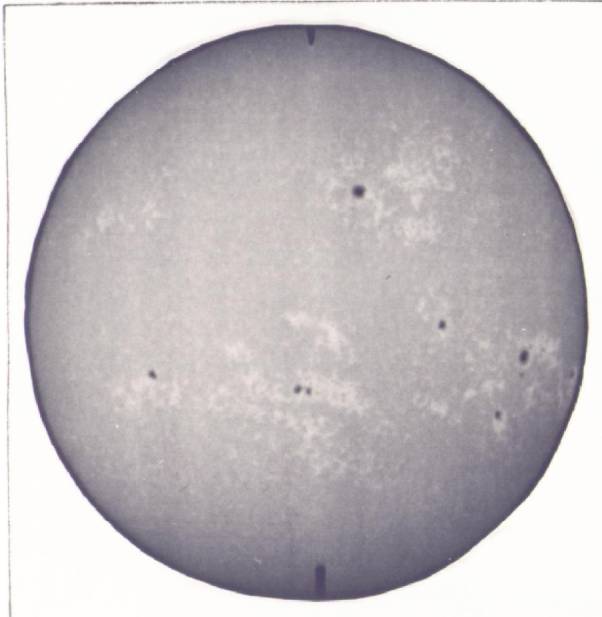


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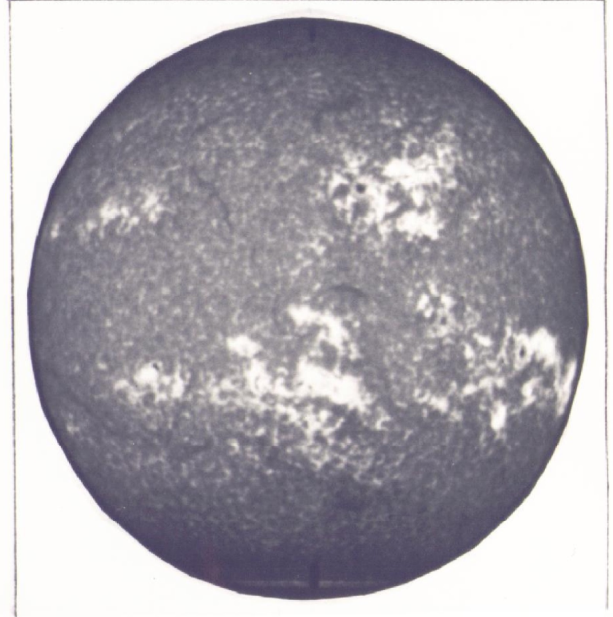
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SUNSPOTS

photosphere



chromosphere



1997-1998



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TSI CHARACTERIZATIONS USING SOLAR MAGNETIC INDICES.

10.7-CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX IS A PROXY
FOR LONG-TERM, TSI BRIGHTENING
- ATTRIBUTED TO FACULAE.

PHOTOMETRIC SUNSPOT INDEX [PSI] IS
THE BEST PROXY FOR SHORT-TERM,
TSI DARKENING - ASSOCIATED WITH
SUNSPOTS.

REGRESSION FIT MODEL

THE MODEL IS DERIVED FROM MULTI-REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF THE MARCH 1985 TO AUGUST 1989 ERBS IRRADIANCE MEASUREMENTS, THE CORRESPONDING PHOTOMETRIC SUNSPOT INDEX (PSI, SUNSPOT DARKENING), AND THE 10.7-CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX (F10,FACULAE BRIGHTENING) VALUES. THE RESULTING IRRADIANCE REGRESSION FIT I^* , ARE

$$I_{\text{ERBS}} = 1362.9 - (7053 \times \text{PPSI}) + [0.02953 \times 10^{22} (\text{F10})] - [0.00005 \times 10^{44} (\text{F10})^2]$$

AND

$$I_{\text{N7}} = 1369.9 - (592 \times \text{PPSI}) + [0.02561 \times 10^{22} (\text{F10})] - [0.00005 \times 10^{44} (\text{F10})^2]$$

WHERE F10 IS EXPRESSED IN SOLAR FLUX UNITS (1 sfu= $10^{-22} \text{ Wm}^{-2} \text{ Hz}^{-1}$) AND PPSI IS EXPRESSED IN UNITS OF 10^{-5} Wm^{-2} .

OVERVIEWS

- ACTIVE CAVITY
RADIOMETER DESIGN

- DATA REDUCTION
EQUATIONS

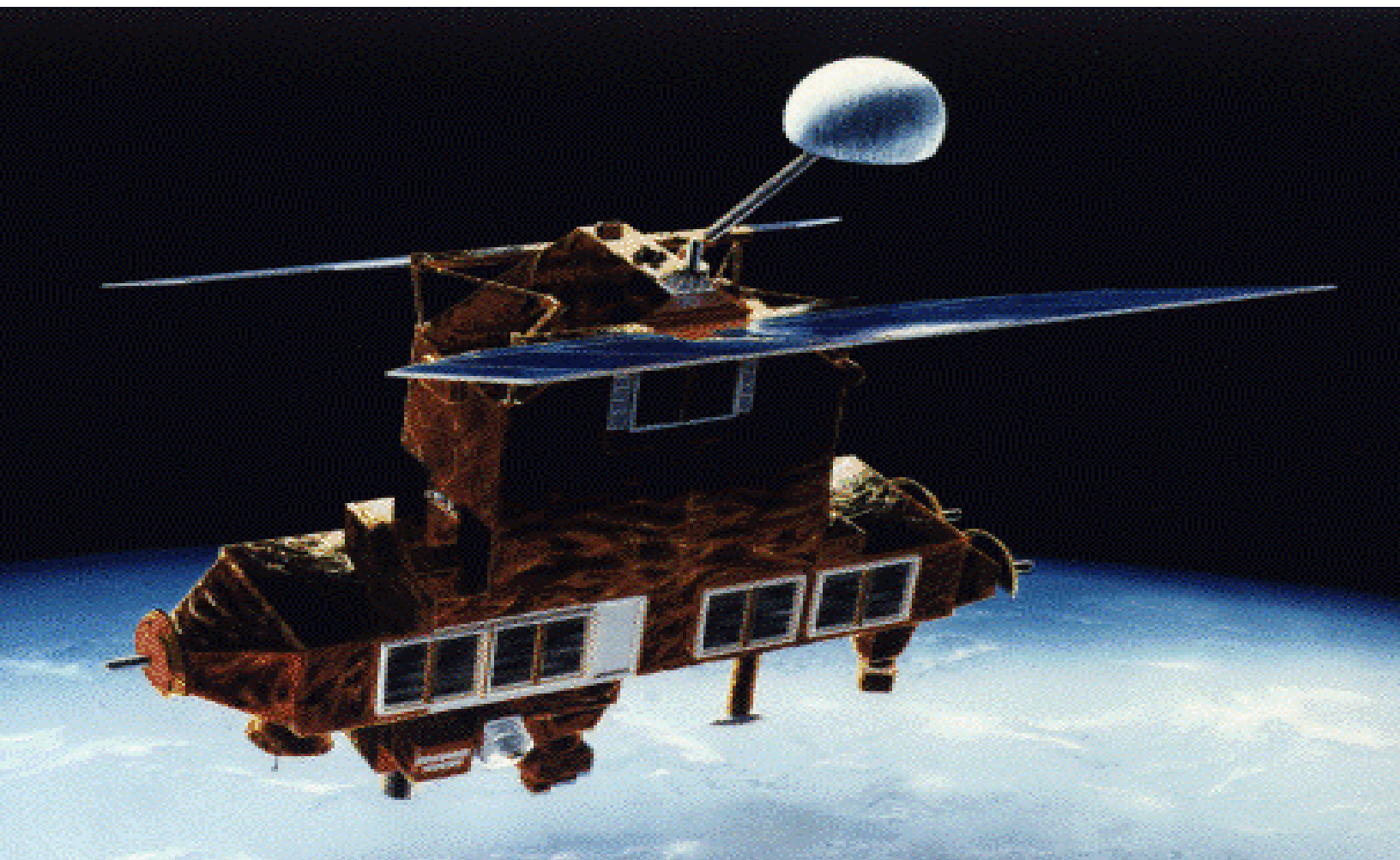
EARTH RADIATION BUDGET EXPERIMENT (ERBE) MISSION

NOAA 9

NOAA 10

ERBS

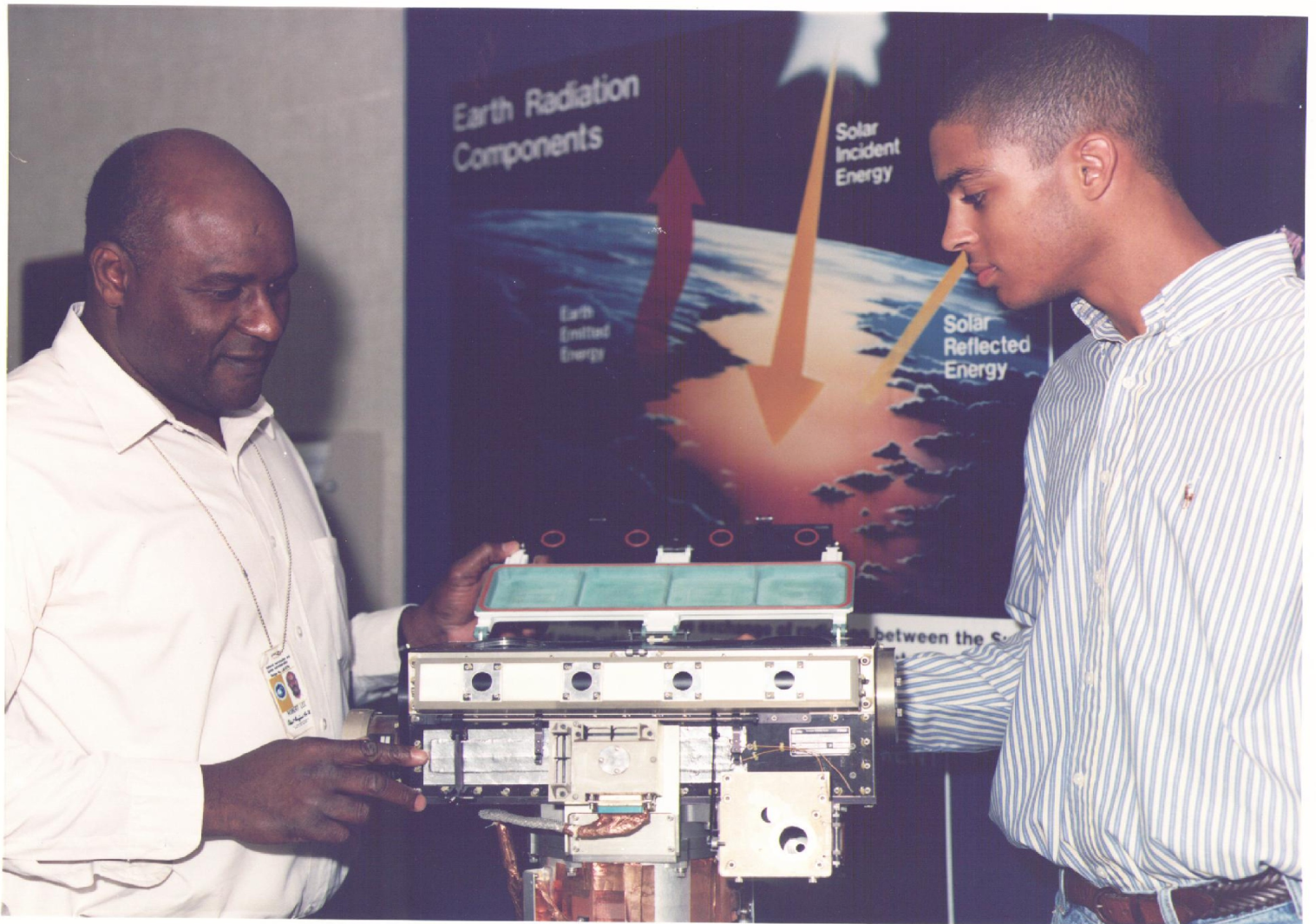
EARTH RADIATION BUDGET SATELLITE (ERBS) CARRYING EARTH RADIATION BUDGET EXPERIMENT (ERBE) NONSCANNING AND SCANNING INSTRUMENT PACKAGES



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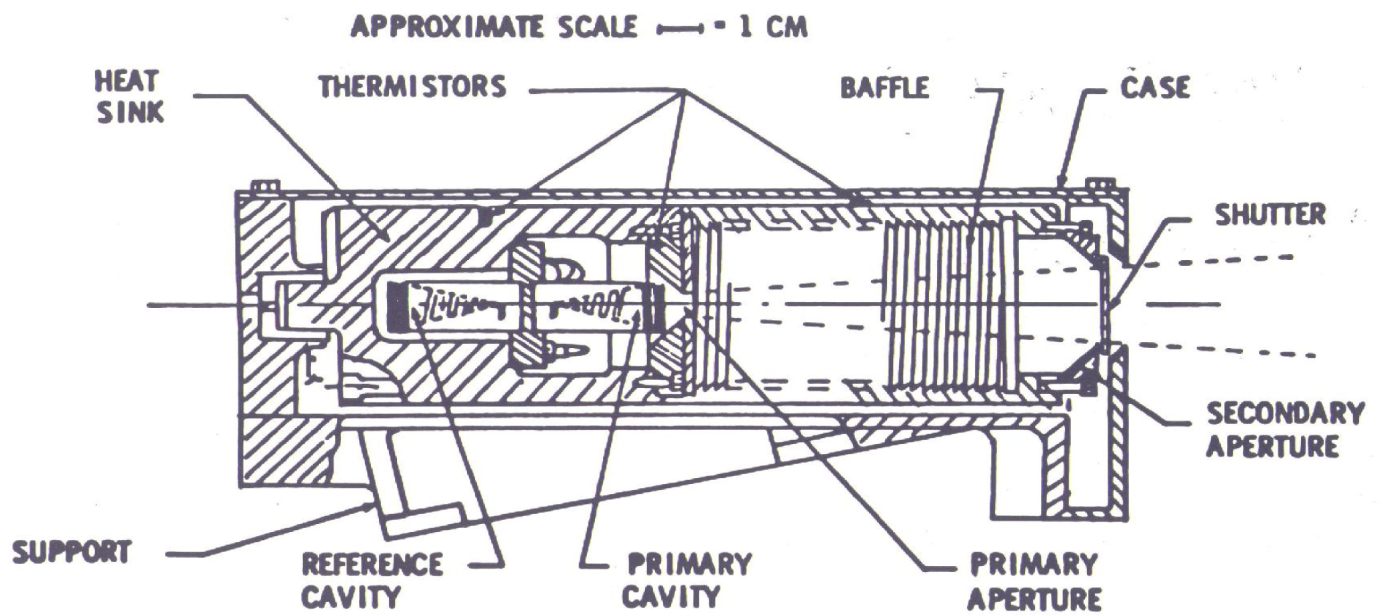
ERBE SOLAR MONITOR/NONSCANNER



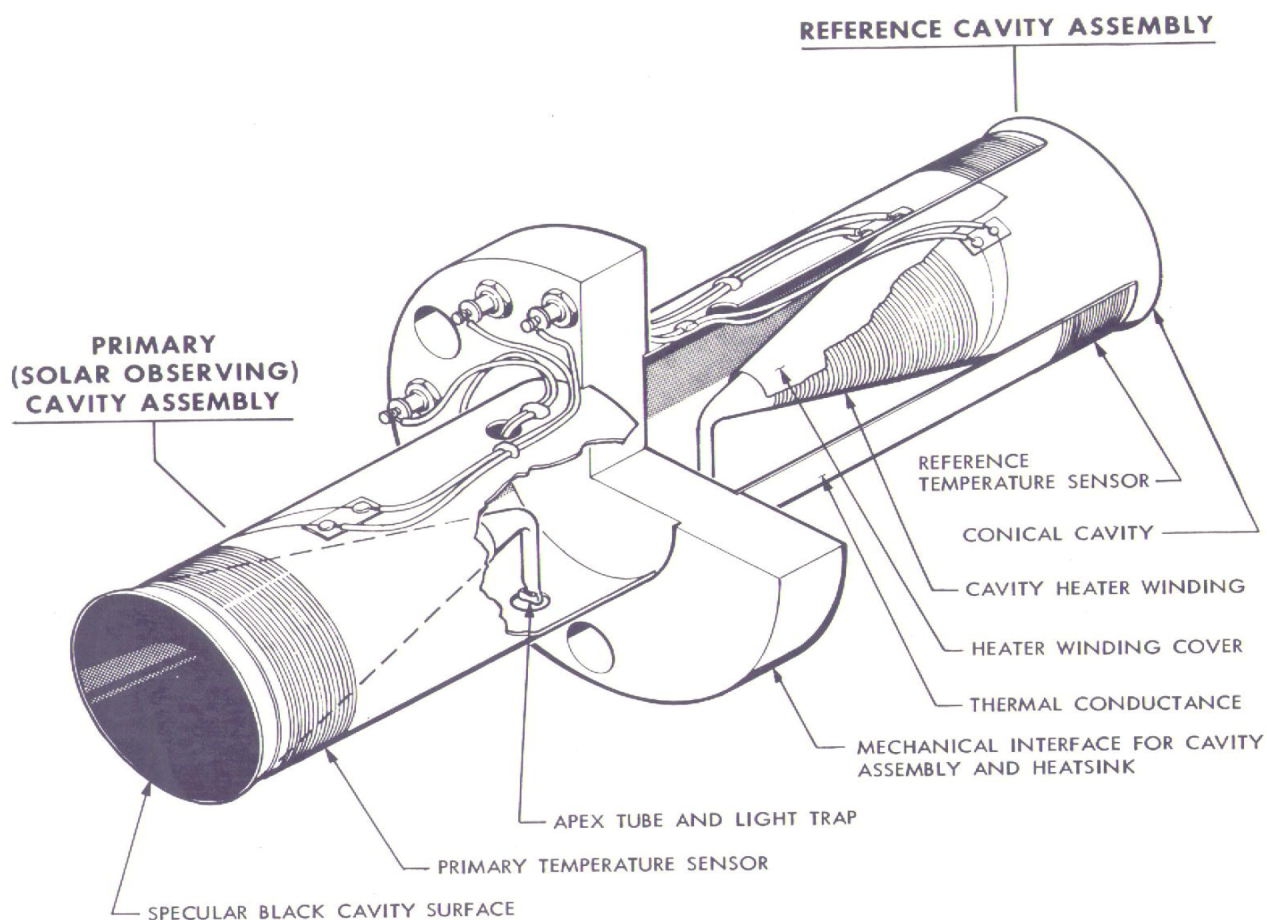
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ERBE SOLAR MONITOR



ACTIVE CAVITY RADIOMETER [ACR] GEOMETRY



SENSOR-LEVEL, ACTIVE CAVITY RADIOMETER DATA REDUCTION EQUATION

$$SI_{ins} = (r_{E-S})^2 \{ (R)(\alpha)(A_{PA}) \}^{-1} \times \\ \{ (V_C^2 - V_O^2) + \sigma(CF)(T_C^4 - T_O^4) + \Sigma P_i \}$$

WHERE:

r_{E-S} = EARTH-SUN DISTANCE, AU

R = ACTIVE CAVITY HEATER RESISTANCE, OHMS

α = ACTIVE CAVITY ABSORPTANCE

A_{PA} = PRIMARY APERTURE (PA) AREA

V_C = ACTIVE CAVITY HEATER VOLTAGE, CLOSED SHUTTER

V_O = ACTIVE CAVITY HEATER VOLTAGE, OPENED SHUTTER

σ = $5.6697 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Wm}^{-2}\text{K}^{-1}$

CF = PA TO SECONDARY APERTURE CONFIG. FACTOR

T_C = PRIMARY CAVITY TEMPERATURE, CLOSED SHUTTER

T_O = PRIMARY CAVITY TEMPERATURE, OPENED SHUTTER

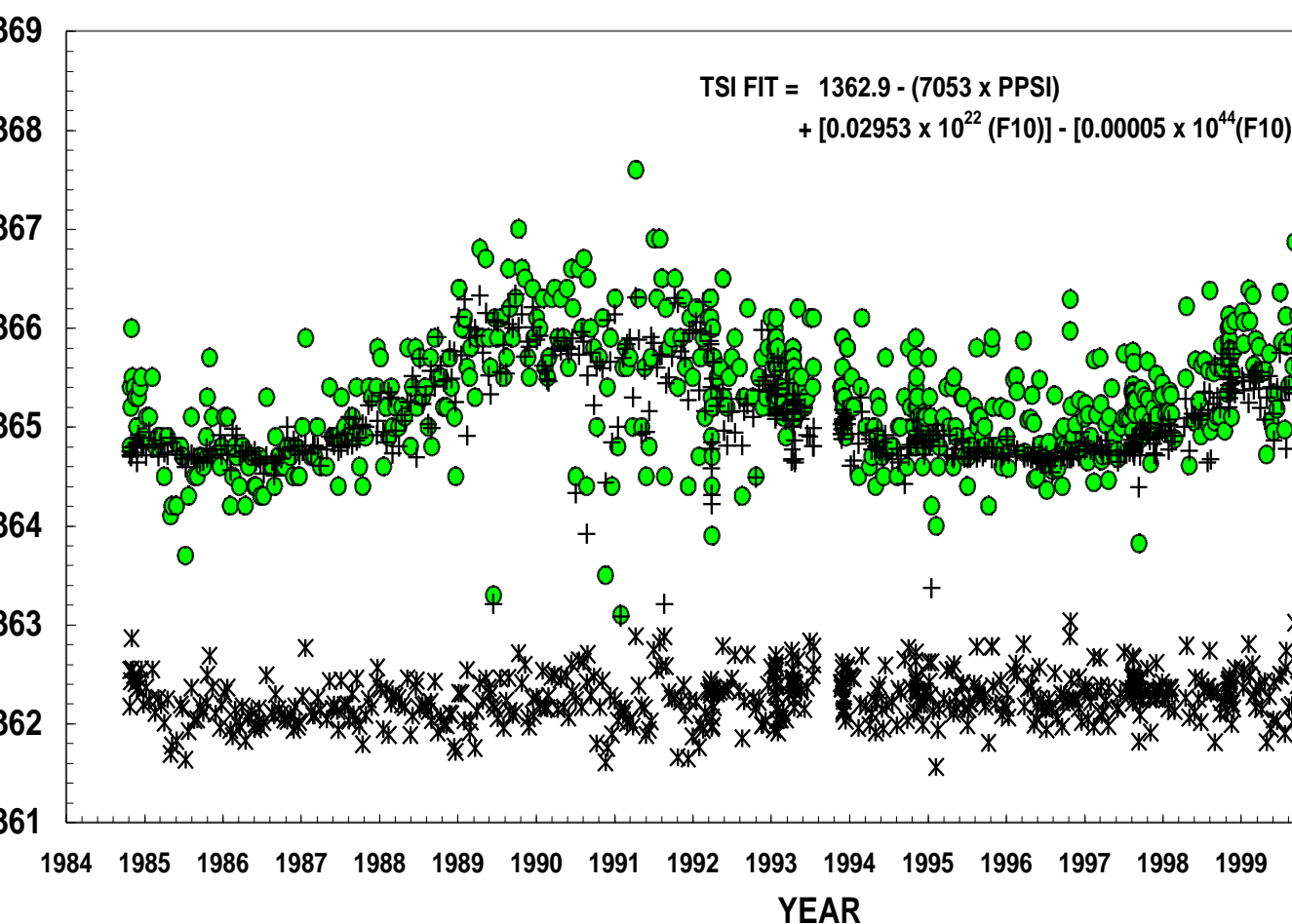
P_i = POWER EXCHANGES OF CAVITY WITH SURROUNDINGS

PRIMARY TSI CORRECTIONS

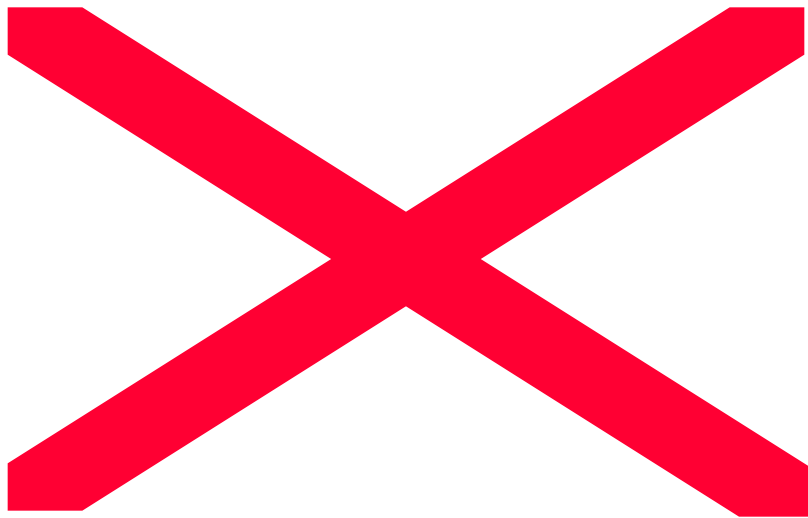
- NOMALIZATION TO MEAN EARTH-
- SUN DISTANCE [1AU], $\pm 3.3\%$.
- LW FLUX LOSSES OUT OF
- SECONDARY APERTURE WHEN
- SHUTTER IS OPENED, 0.40% .
- ΣP_i ; ; $\pm 0.02\%$.

ERBS SOLAR MONITOR TOTAL SOLAR IRRADIANCE (TSI) MEASUREMENTS, NORMALIZED TO MEAN EARTH-SUN DISTANCE

● TSI MEASUREMENT + TSI EMPIRICAL FIT × MEASUREMENT SIGM



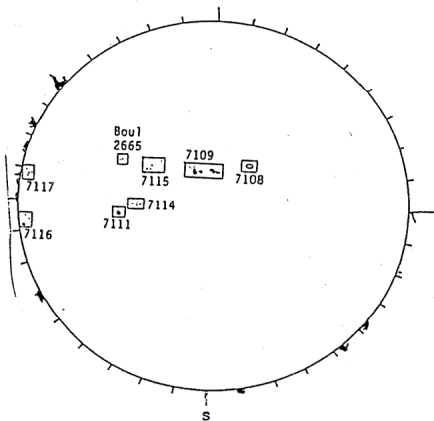
ERBE SOLAR MONITOR MEASUREMENT OF TSI DECREASES DUE SUNSPOT DARKENING: MARCH 23 THRU APRIL 3, 1992



SUNSPOT DIAGRAM: MARCH 1992

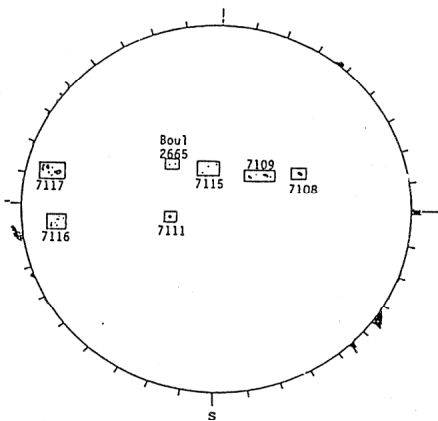
MARCH 23, 1992

73/96



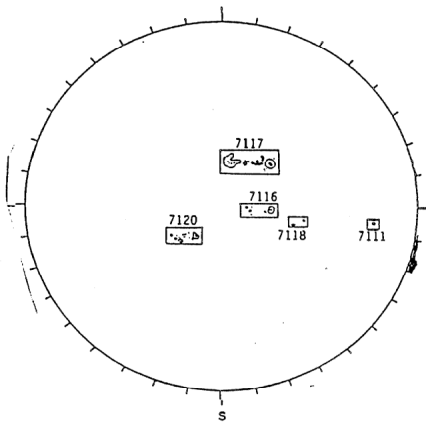
MARCH 24, 1992

80/114



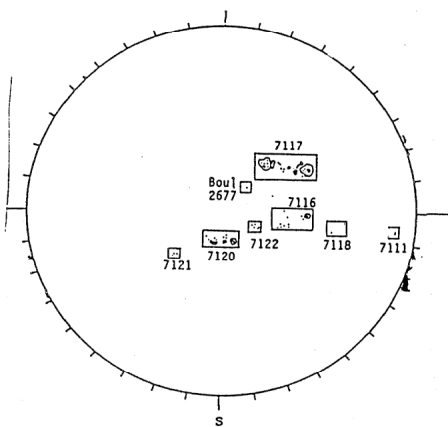
MARCH 29, 1992

335/115



MARCH 30, 1992

333/102



MARCH 1992, SOLAR MAGNETIC ACTIVITY INDICES

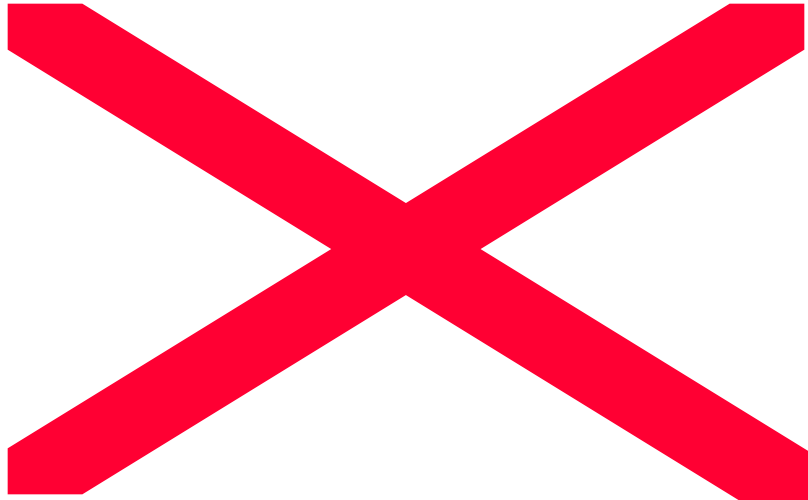


PRESENTATIONS OF LONG-TERM SPACECRAFT TSI DATA SETS.

TABLE 1
TOTAL SOLAR IRRADIANCE [TSI] SPACECRAFT MEASUREMENT

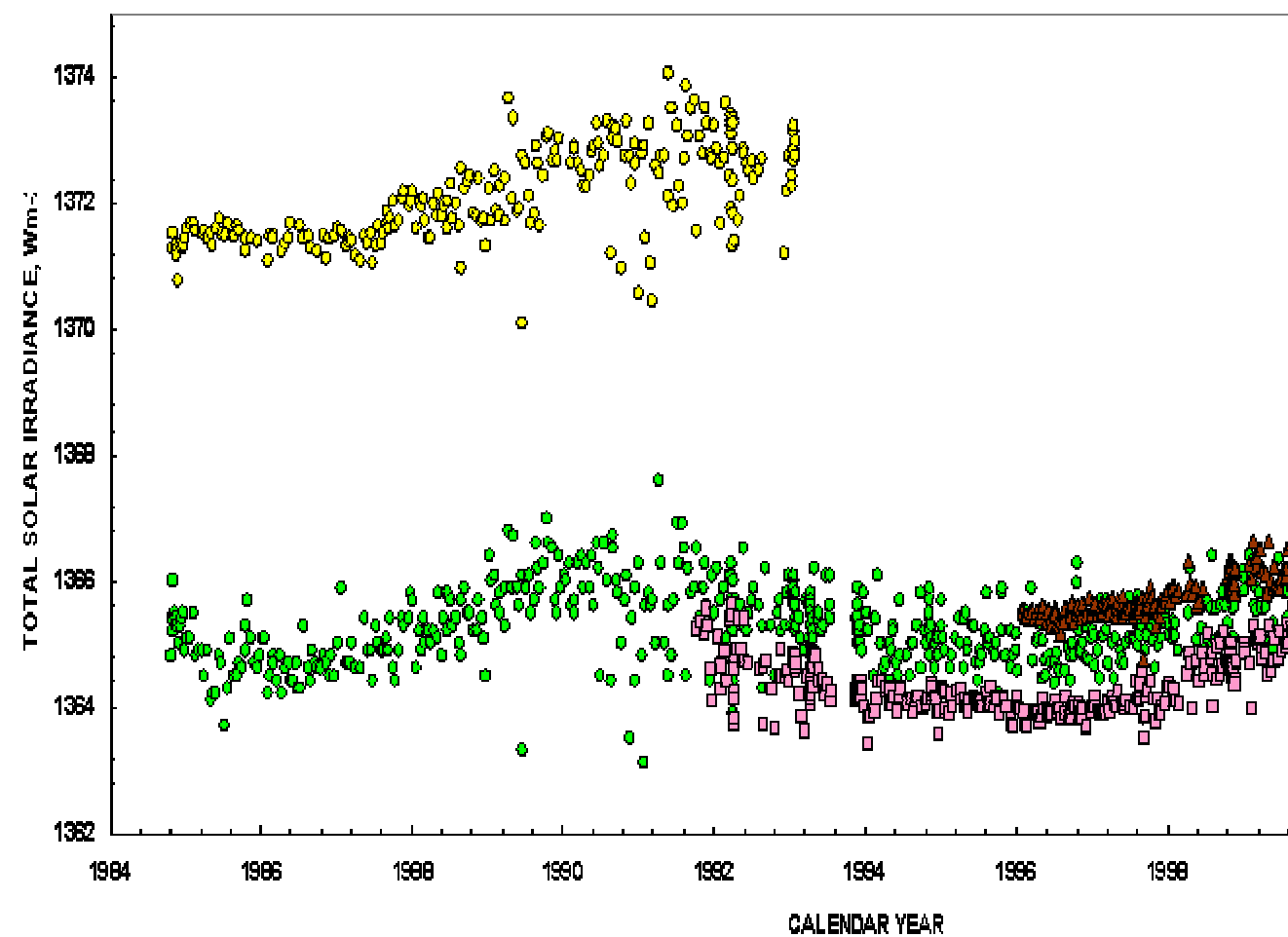
SPACECRAFT	TSI (Wm⁻²)
1969 MARINER VI	1352.5+???
1969 MARINER VII	1354.5+???
1975-1977, NIMBUS-6	1392+???
1978-1993, NIMBUS-7	1371.94+0.7
1978-1993, SOLAR MAXIMUM MISSION (SMM)/ACRIM I	1367.51+0.6
1984-2002, EARTH RADIATION BUDGET SATELLITE (ERBS)	1365.40+0.6
1991-2001, UPPER ATMOSPHERE RESEARCH SATELLITE (UARS)/ACRIM II	1365.44+0.4
1992,1993,1994,1996,1997,1998, ATLAS / SOLAR CONSTANT (SOLCON)	1366.4
1992-1993,EURECA / SOLAR VARIATIONS (SOVA-1)	1365.1
1996-2002, SOHO / VARIATIONS OF SOLAR IRRADIANCE AND GRAVITY OSCILLATIONS (VIRGO)	1365.97+0.5
2000-2002, ACRIMSAT/ACRIM III	1366.76+0.5

SPACECRAFT TOTAL SOLAR IRRADIANCE (TSI) MISSIONS



ERBS/ERBE SOLAR MONITOR MEASUREMENTS OF TOTAL SOLAR IRRADIANCE COMPARED WITH THOSE OF OTHER SPACECRAFT MISSIONS

• ERBE SOLAR MONITOR □ UARS/ACRIM II ▲ SOHO/VIRGO ◆ ACRIMSAT/ACRIM III ● NIMBL



**1365 Wm⁻² APPEARS
TO BE THE BEST
VALUE OF TSI
DURING PERIODS OF
MINIMUM SOLAR
MAGNETIC ACTIVITY.**

ACTIVE CAVITY RADIOMETER [ACR]: LONG-TERM SPACECRAFT TOTAL SOLAR IRRADIANCE MEASUREMENTS



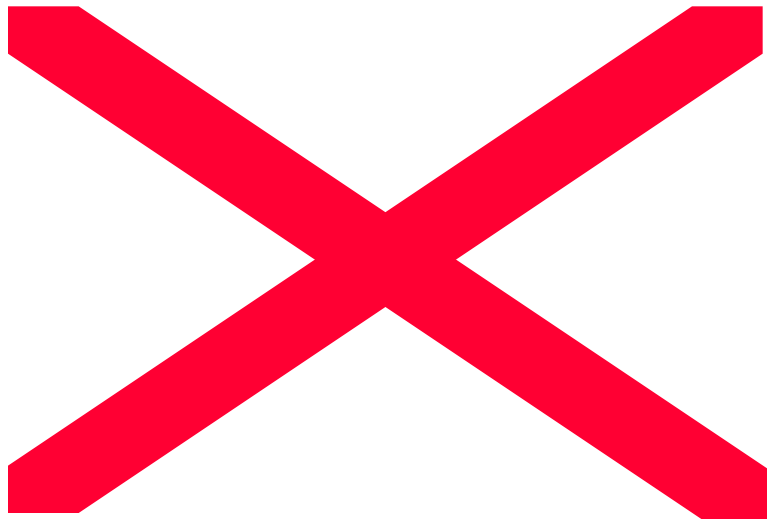
**1.4 Wm⁻² [0.1 %] IS THE MAGNITUDE
OF THE 11-YEAR SUNSPOT CYCLE],
LONG-TERM TSI VARIABILITY
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**24-YEAR DATA BASE OF TSI
MEASUREMENTS DOES NOT
SUGGEST THE PRESENT OF ANY
ADDITIONAL LONG-TERM TSI
COMPONENTS.**

ACTIVE CAVITY RADIOMETER [ACR]: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TOTAL SOLAR IRRADIANCE [TSI] EMPIRICAL MODEL FIT AND LONG-TERM SPACECRAFT MEASUREMENTS



ACTIVE CAVITY RADIOMETER [ACR]: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TOTAL SOLAR IRRADIANCE [TSI] EMPIRICAL MODEL FIT AND LONG-TERM SPACECRAFT MEASUREMENTS



TOTAL SOLAR IRRADIANCE (TSI) VARIABILITY: 1978-2002

RESULTS

**365 Wm⁻² IS MEAN VALUE OF TSI DURING PERIODS OF
MINIMUM SOLAR MAGNETIC ACTIVITY.**

**.4 Wm⁻² [0.1 %] IS THE MAGNITUDE OF THE 11-YEAR
SUNSPOT CYCLE], LONG-TERM TSI VARIABILITY
COMPONENT.**

**24-YEAR DATA BASE OF TSI MEASUREMENTS DOES NOT
SUGGEST THE PRESENT OF ANY ADDITIONAL LONG-TERM
TSI COMPONENTS.**

Data Source References

ERBS: The 1984-1999 measurements can be obtained from the Langley Distributed Active Archive Center [DAAC] by telnet eosdis.larc.nasa.gov, login name: ims, password: larcims or by NCSA Mosaic using the URL address <http://eosdis.larc.nasa.gov>

UARS, SMM: The 1991-1998 measurements can be obtained from the ACRMSAT web page acrim.com or the Langley Distributed Active Archive Center [DAAC] by telnet eosdis.larc.nasa.gov, login name: ims, password: larcims or by NCSA Mosaic using the URL address <http://eosdis.larc.nasa.gov>

NIMBUS 7 The 1980-1993 measurements can be obtained from the Goddard Distributed Active Archive Center [DAAC] using the URL address <http://daac.gsfc.nasa.gov>

SOLCON/ SOVA 1/VIRGO: Dominique Crommelynck ,Royal Meteorological Institute of Belgium Avenue Circulaire, 3,1180 Bruxelles, Phone Number: (32 2) 730600, Fax Number : (32 2) 3746788 E-Mail: dcr@radio.oma.be

Publication References

ERBS : R. B. Lee III et al., 1995, Long-term total solar irradiance variability during sunspot cycle 22, JGR, vol. 100, no. A2, 1667-1675. R. B. Lee III et al., 1998, Validation of 1985-1997 active cavity radiometer spacecraft measurements of total solar irradiance variability, Proc. Conference on Earth Observing Systems, SPIE , 3439, 377-388, July 19-21, 1998, San Diego, CA.

IMBUS7 : Kyle, H. L. et al., 1993, Nimbus 7 Earth Radiation Budget Calibration History, I, The Solar Channels, Rep. RP-1316, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.

ARS, SMM, ACRIMSAT: Willson, R. C., 1997, Total solar irradiance trend During solar cycle 22, Science, 277, 1963-1965, September 26, 1997. Wilson R.C., 2001, The ACRIMSAT/ACRIMSOL experiment – extending the precision, long-term total solar irradiance climate database, The Observer 13 (3): 14-17.

SOLCON/SOVA 1/VIRGO,: Crommelynck, D., Fichot, A., Domingo, V., Lee, R. B., 1996, Preliminary Results of "SOLCON Solar Constant Observations from the ATLAS missions, Geophysical Research Letters, 23, No. 17 , 2293-2295. Dewitte, S., Joukoff, A., Crommelynck, D., Lee, R.B., Helizon, R., Wilson, R.S., 2001, Contribution of the Solar Constant (SOLCON) project to the long-term total solar irradiance observations, J Geophys Res 106 (A8): 15759-15765.

MOD/VIRGO: M. Anklin, C. Frohlich, W. Finsterle, D. Crommelynck, S. Dewitte, 1998, Assessment of the degradation of VIRGO radiometers onboard SOHO, Metrologia, 37, 387-394.